

GERMANS RETIRE FROM LILLE SALIENT

COAST GUARD CUTTER TAMPA LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Twenty Mile Retreat From Lille To Avoid Foch's Giant Man Trap

Allied Armies in France and Belgium Take 254,000 Prisoners, 2,600 Guns, 23,000 Machine Guns and Great Booty Between July 15 and September 30—Retrograde of German Troops of Little Avail—Must Quit From Alsace to North Sea.

(By The Associated Press)

On a front of twenty miles between Armentieres and Lens the Germans continue to retire from the salient west of the fortress of Lille. North of St. Quentin the British again are storming the German lines, while in Champagne the French are pressing northward, threatening the German communications.

Evacuation of the Lille salient is the direct result of the Allied advances in Flanders and around Cambrai. The Germans already have retired a distance of two miles.

Armentieres and Lens apparently are held by the enemy, but their fall to the British probably is only a matter of a few hours. With Lens in the hands of the British and the German line moved back to near Lille or beyond, the great coal fields in this district, which the Germans have defended tenaciously for four years, will no longer be of use to them.

In Flanders the Belgians, British and French continue their pressure against the stiffened resistance of the enemy. The salient driven in by the Allies threatens the German hold on Belgium and an advance of perhaps ten miles towards Ghent.

On the Cambrai-St. Quentin front the British have maintained their gains despite strong German counter thrusts. The new British attack north of St. Quentin probably is against the Beaurevoir-Fossummes line where Field Marshal Haig holds a sharp salient in the German line.

General Berthelot and Gouraud continue their attacks north of Rheims and in Champagne and have taken further ground. North of Rheims the enemy has been driven from most of the hill positions and will be in the open where the French advance may be more rapid.

In Champagne General Gouraud has captured Châlons, a railroad junction, and his guns now command the junction of Vouziers, farther north. In losing Châlons the Germans lost command of the railway running through the Argonne forest at Grandpre. The line was the main supply line of the Germans facing the Americans east of the Argonne.

In withdrawing in the Lille salient the Germans are evacuating the salient and the giant trap which Marshal Foch has constructed.

While hammering the formidable Cambrai-Laon line by thrusts in Flanders and from Rheims to the Meuse the British are attacking the German flank. The German supply lines are menaced by the Allied advances on the flanks and should they be cut the German situation would be most desperate. It seems, however, that the retirement, unless to a great depth, would be of little ultimate avail toward putting off a retreat all along the line from the North Sea to Alsace.

From July 15 to Sept. 30 the Allied armies in France and Belgium captured more than 245,000 prisoners, 2,600 guns and 23,000 machine guns. From Sept. 10, 1,400 cannon and more than 5,000 machine guns were taken.

London, Oct. 3.—Belgian forces on Wednesday improved their positions at various points, according to an official statement issued at Belgian headquarters last night. General Plumer's army has captured Gheluwe near Menin, and Le Riset, just north of Armentieres.

"The progress made by the Allied offensives in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin combined with the heavy losses incurred by his troops in their endeavors to resist the successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to undertake an extensive withdrawal of his line."

"From Lens to Armentieres the enemy is evacuating the highly organized positions held by him since the commencement of trench warfare and which he had hitherto defended."

"This movement, which was not unexpected, is being followed up closely by our troops, who are maintaining constant touch with the German rear guards, inflicting many casualties and taking prisoners."

"On the front of the retirement we have already reached the general line of Cite St. Auguste, Douvrie, east of La Bassée, east of Aubers and west of Bois Grenier. The advance is continuing."

"Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our positions north of Cambrai. He was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands."

"This morning we renewed our attacks north of St. Quentin."

"With the American Army North-West of Verdun, Wednesday, Oct. 2—(By The Associated Press)—Violent artillery firing developed along the center of the American line between the Meuse and the Aisne today."

All along the line fighting was restricted principally to patrol actions.

PRINCE OF BADEN NAMED IMPERIAL GERMAN PREMIER

Same Maximilian Mentioned in 1917 As Possible Successor to Kaiser.

GERARD THOUGHT HIM WORTH BOOK TRIBUTE

Had Views on Peace Terms That Were Shocking to Pan-Germans.

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German Imperial Chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin.

A council meeting took place at the Chancellor's palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. Emperor William presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who had come to Berlin with the emperor. Former Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and several state secretaries were in attendance.

Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 19, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbrueck group of German moderates and upon the fall of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, November 1, 1917, he was put forward as the Chancellorship. His name, however, did not come before the emperor as Prince Maximilian objected for dynastic reasons.

At that time there were vague rumors concerning Prince Maximilian that there was under way a movement having for its objective the dethronement of Emperor William and the choice of Maximilian as his successor. These rumors were never confirmed.

In his book, "Four Years in Germany," former Ambassador James W. Gerard paid a tribute to Prince Maximilian. He said that Prince Maximilian had been recognized as the man to be placed at the head of a central department for prisoners of war, and stated that such an appointment would have redounded to the benefit of German and the prisoners.

Early in the year Maximilian gave a semi-official interview in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of all ideas of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace, in the sense that the German Empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the western nations from the spread of Russian Bolshevism.

Princess Maximilian was formerly Marie Louise, Duchess of Brunswick-Lunebourg, and bears the title of Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

Stockholm, Oct. 3.—War Minister Trotsky, according to the Social Revolutionist newspaper, Narodna Dlou, of Petrograd, has issued an order that a woman of Kazan be delivered to the Red Guards.

By capturing Gheluwe, North and in the immediate proximity of Armentieres this army has taken Le Riset and north of Houthulst, has captured Small La Plaque farm.

"British aviators destroyed nine airplanes and two balloons of the enemy."

The Paris official statement reads: "North of the Vesle the French troops continued their advance and progressed beyond Lohrie. In the region of La Neuville (North of Rheims) violent German counter attacks obtained no results."

In Champagne the fighting began again after noon yesterday and continued into the night. The French troops captured Challerange. The Germans made strong efforts to drive the French from the wood southeast of Orfeuil which they had penetrated. Three heavy German assaults were broken up by the French who maintained their gains and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. A number of prisoners were captured by us in the course of the fighting.

"The attack was resumed at day-break today."

Paris, Oct. 3.—Heavy fighting continues in the region north of Rheims and the French have continued their advance, capturing Lohrie, says today's war office statement.

The railway junction of Challerange in Champagne, has been captured by General Bouraud.

West of Challerange the Germans made determined efforts to drive the French from the wood southeast of Orfeuil, but were driven back with heavy losses. The French attack in Champagne was continued today.

With the American Army in the St. Quentin Sector, Wednesday, Oct. 2.—(By The Associated Press)—American regiments fighting in the Hindenburg line have seen some of the hardest fighting of the war. One Brooklyn regiment took and retook a position known as the "knoll" three times. The battle swung back and forth with the men so close to each other that rifle bullets were just as effective as anything else.

On the first assault the Americans met masses of machine guns, which were camouflaged and held their fire until the Americans were close upon them. One nest after another was silenced, and the Americans plunged

CITY OF LENS EVACUATED

Berlin, Oct. 3 via London—Lens was evacuated by the Germans on Tuesday night, the War Office announced today.

Armentieres was evacuated the same evening.

DOHERTY CAUSED DEATH OF MILLS CORONER DECIDES

Evidence Shows Both Had Been Drinking at Time of Tragedy.

As a result of the finding of Coroner John J. Phelan disclosed today, Frederick S. Mills is found to have met his death through the criminal act of Joseph Doherty.

Evidence shows that both Mills and Doherty were under the influence of liquor, and although Mills started the threatening after he had been pronounced a "funny salesman" by Doherty when found that he could not name the price of machinery he wished to sell, Doherty, nevertheless struck him with a bottle, not forcefully, which made him fall and the head against the cemented floor, thereby causing a fractured skull. The next day, Mills died at St. Vincent's hospital.

The hearing of the witnesses lasted fully two weeks at the request of the Mills family to prolong it as long as possible.

U.S.S. TAMPA LOST IN BRISTOL CHANNEL WITH CASUALTY LIST OF 200 IN OFFICERS AND MEN

Report of Navy Department States Loss of Ship Due to Torpedo in Night—Commander Was Captain C. Satterlee of the Coast Guard.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The U. S. S. Tampa, a former coast guard cutter in naval service was lost off the English coast Sept. 26, with all on board, while on convoy duty.

Ten officers and 102 enlisted men of the crew, one British officer and five civilian employees lost their lives.

A navy department statement today announcing the disaster says the ship was sunk at night in the Bristol channel and that reports indicate she was struck by a torpedo while escorting a convoy.

Captain C. Satterlee, of the coast guard, commanded the cutter. Apparently there were no eye witnesses to the sinking. The navy's report says an explosion was felt after the Tampa had gone well ahead of the convoy about 8:45 p. m. and that later quantities of wreckage, one of the Tampa's life belts and the bodies of two unidentified officers in uniform were found.

Reports of the disaster, which occurred just a week ago, began to reach Washington today as the result of private messages sent by the navy department to the families of the men lost. Then the department made the following announcement:

"The navy department has been informed of the loss of the U. S. S. Tampa with all the officers and men on board on Sept. 26, off the coast in the Bristol channel. Reports indicate this ship was sunk at night by a torpedo while engaged in escorting a convoy."

RECONSIDERATION FOR SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Federal Woman's Suffrage amendment, which failed in the Senate last Tuesday by two votes less than the requisite two-thirds majority, today was returned to the Senate calendar in position for future action. By a viva voce vote the Senate adopted a motion by Chairman Jones of the Suffrage committee for reconsideration of Tuesday's vote.

COLLEGE MAN JOINS ARMY.

Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 3.—President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College has left for Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where he will enter the army training school for officers. Professor Charles Baker Wright assumed office today as acting president of the school.

BULGARIA ORDERS SUSPENSION OF ALL MILITARY

Nation Asked to Keep Calm and Ordered to Aid Peace Work.

Sofia, Monday, Sept. 30, via 'Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—The Bulgarian government in announcing officially today that an armistice had been signed and orders given to suspend military operations, declared it will be only a short time until peace is made. The official statement says:

"At this moment the Bulgarian nation and army are asked, once hostilities have been suspended, to maintain calm and order so that the government may be able to complete the work of peace. Only a short time separates us from the day of definite peace. The nation must allow itself to be guided only by sentiments of ardent love for Bulgaria."

TWENTY-TWO MEN KILLED IN FOG BY FAST TRAIN

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Twenty-six men were killed and four others were so badly hurt they died this morning when a Pennsylvania passenger train No. 265 from Akron to Cleveland, a suburb ten miles from here. The men were employed at the McMyer Interstate Foundry Co. at Bedford. The local train from Cleveland was carrying 600 of them to work.

Pennsylvania railroad officials say many of the workmen alighted from the local train before it stopped and in a heavy fog stepped over on the north bound track where the passenger train struck them.

Germans Open Peace Drive With Anti-War Prince For Chief Bait

Menin and Roulers Are Burning As Hindenburg Retires For Le Bassée and Prepares to Leave Lens With Its Valuable Coal Mines—Austrian Demand For Peace Assumes More Definite Phase—Turkey Wants Armistice.

(By The Associated Press)

Prince Maximilian of Baden, a man whose peace views are known to be opposed to those of the Pan-Germans, has been named German Imperial Chancellor, it is reported from Amsterdam. Prince Maximilian is the recognized head of the Delbrueck, moderate, and is a man about whom the anti-militaristic elements of the Empire may gather in an effort to bring about a negotiated peace.

With their lines broken in many places from the North Sea to Verdun, the Germans are beginning to retreat at many points along the battle line.

Outflanked and imperilled by the advance of the Anglo-Belgian armies east of Ypres, the enemy now is rapidly retreating from the La Bassée sector.

It is reported that Menin and Roulers are burning, that the Belgians are within two miles of Turcoing, and that Lille is being emptied of its civilian population.

NOMINATION OF CROSSIER IS WITHDRAWN

President Wilson Names 11 Major Generals and Eight Rear Admirals.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The President notified the Senate that he had withdrawn the nomination for the reappointment as Chief of Ordnance of Major General William Crossier. The nomination was submitted to the Senate Dec. 13 last, but the Senate failed to act upon it.

Eleven brigadier generals were nominated by the President to be major generals for the war period. They are: Guy Carleton, C. Rosey, William H. Hay, Frank L. Wine, Edmund Wittenmyer, Mark L. Hersey, Henry Jervey, Clement A. F. Flagler, Charles D. Rhodes, Joseph D. Letch and Hanson E. Ely.

Eight captains of the navy were nominated to be temporary rear admirals as follows:

Newton A. McCully, Henry F. Bryan, Andrew T. Long, Thomas Washington, Guy Hamilton Burrage, Ashley H. Robertson, Carl B. Brittain and Samuel S. Robinson.

BUFFALO STREET CAR MEN WANT LABOR BD. RATES

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A strike went into effect on all the lines of the International Railway here and in nearby cities and towns at 4 o'clock this morning. The tie-up was complete, the company making no effort to move cars with whatever force was available.

The decision to strike if demands for the War Labor Board's scale of 43 to 48 cents an hour were not met was made a week ago and when officers of the union reported at a meeting that the company refused to grant the increase, the walkout became effective at the hour set.

Efforts to enable Federal intervention are being continued at Washington.

FOUR KILLED IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT

New York, Oct. 3.—Three motorists and one passenger of a downtown bound subway train were killed today when it ran into the rear of another train near Jackson avenue. Firemen rescued about 30 injured passengers, 18 of whom were taken to hospitals.

THREE TOWNS FALL

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 3.—(By The Associated Press)—Field Marshal Haig's forces are reported to have captured Ramicourt, Gouy, Le Catelet and Sequehart. This has not been officially confirmed. More than 2,000 Germans have been taken prisoner today by the British.

Anasconda copper production for September amounted to 21,000,000 pounds.

Around St. Quentin, the fighting still continues.

Near Rheims, the Germans are retreating before General Berthelot's army. In Champagne the enemy is slowly giving ground as General Gouraud moves northward.

In the Belgian sector the enemy's situation apparently is most critical. Their retirement from La Bassée apparently necessitates abandonment of the district of Lens, to which the Germans have desperately clung.

The Germans are reported to be moving their heavy guns back from the western Flanders coast and rumors from Holland say the whole coast may be evacuated.

British, Americans and French apparently have broken the Hindenburg line between Le Catelet and St. Quentin. They are across the Somme river, which was the strongest line of defense in this sector.

North of Rheims the French have carried the hill positions preparatory to pushing forward across the lowlands east of the Aisne canal.

In the Champagne and the Argonne the French and Americans are fighting hard and progress seems to be very slow. The drive north of Rheims is closely related to that near Verdun.

With Damascus lost to the British, Turkey again is reported to have unofficially approached the Allies with proposals for an armistice.

In Austria the demand for peace is assuming a more definite phase. Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, in an address before the lower house of parliament expressed belief that efforts to end the war would be continued by Austria.

PRaise FOR FRENCH ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 2.—High praise is given the French cavalry forces which have been operating in the Macedonian campaign in co-operation with the Serbians. The report reads:

"The role played by the French cavalry in the eastern theatre of the war was particularly brilliant in the fighting which preceded the signing of the armistice."

"Relief was first entered by these units on Sept. 23. In that city they took important material and participated with remarkable vigor in the combats with the enemy rear guards. They took part in the operations about Veles and penetrated the strongly fortified lines of the enemy there. They advanced along the road toward Uzbuk, which was taken in a violent combat. There they fought on foot and maintained their positions in spite of furious counter attacks by Bulgarian elements."

"During these operations, which were conducted with the greatest audacity, they captured 400 prisoners, of whom 200 were Germans; seven pieces of heavy artillery and a large quantity of war materials, including valuable munitions which had been placed on trains to be taken to the central empire."

"Measures provided for in the armistice between the Bulgarians and the Allies are in the course of being carried out."

Draft Violator Serves Sentence

New York, Oct. 3.—Prof. William G. Marquette, associated professor of botany at Columbia University, a conscientious objector, today was sentenced by Federal Judge Clayton to serve one day in the custody of United States Marshal McCarthy for refusing to register in the present draft.

The court ordered that he then be taken to his draft board for registration.